

BILLBOARD REGULATION TO COME BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE IN SHAPE OF PROPOSED BILL

After almost two years of inactivity, the Central Improvement Club has had new life infused into it and a meeting was held last night. The scope of the body was enlarged, and it now intends to take in all the associations that can work in with it in any way at all.

One of the most important matters which were dealt with was the proposed clearing away of the billboard nuisance. E. A. Berndt of the merchants' association announced the fact that that body had the matter under consideration and had been working on it for some time, and now hoped that they had the end of the trouble well in sight.

New officials were elected, and the matter of carrying out the work of improving the town was thoroughly dealt with. The officials are: President, E. A. Berndt; vice-president, B. von Damm; secretary, W. J. Cooper; treasurer, J. L. McLean; executive committee, R. S. Hosmer, S. Mahelona and Daniel Logan. The representation from each club has been increased to five, and the committees to deal with the various matters which crop up are the standing, public improvement and legislature. The names of those to act on the committees was left in the hands of the president. All meetings of the club will be held quarterly, unless a call from the chair is made.

Tenement Houses.

The matter of tenement houses again came before the committee and a long discussion followed. The act, which they were instrumental in getting brought into force, precludes the building of any tenements near a public school; at least this is how it has been interpreted. As a result there have been a number of unsightly buildings put up in close proximity to some of the private schools and the legislature committee is to try and have the act altered to include these schools in the protected zone as well. The intention of the committee in the first place was to prevent having the tenements built near any kind of schools at all.

A public meeting is to be called very shortly to deal with the matter and invitations are to be sent to several of the trust companies who are offenders in this respect, and who were especially mentioned last night. The matter will then be more thoroughly gone into.

Building Regulations.

This matter was brought up and after some discussion was left in the hands of the legislative committee to deal with. The meeting was in favor of doing something in this respect and are anxious to find out how best their views can be carried out.

Beautifying the Town.

To urge residents to clean up the downtown part of the city and do away with the fences round private residences were also matters decided upon, while, as a side line, the matter of sidewalks came up for discussion. The idea is to have all the streets in the center of the town cleaned up of the

trash and rubbish with which they are generally respectable.

To the legislative committee has been left the matter of the sidewalk trouble to contend with. The members are to try to get a measure passed which will in some way straighten out the tangle which exists between the territorial powers and those of the county. At the present time no one seems to have direct charge of the affair and the sidewalk conditions are becoming disgraceful. Every committee that made a report brought out the same facts and they were all agreed that something should be done to have the matter attended to.

A One-Sided Law.

When the matter of fences came up for discussion a new light was thrown on the subject by Byron O. Clark. Under the regulations which exist at the present time matters in regard to fencing are slightly mixed. "At the present time," he told them, "if cattle stray on to your unimproved land then you can take action against the owner, but if they happen to get into your garden, which comes under the heading of improved land, then you are powerless to act."

This is a state of things which makes it useless to try and receive any redress of the fence nuisance and a special committee of three is to be appointed to take charge of the matter and bring it before the legislature.

To Control Billboards.

The meeting was dead against the present unsightly billboards which disfigure the town. After discussion, C. H. Dickey moved "That it is resolved that the improvement club recommend to the legislature that they pass a law prohibiting the use of billboards outside the fire lines of Honolulu, or any other city which may make fire limits. Also that the written authority must be secured of all those interested owners of real estate within a thousand feet of the proposed board."

The president said that the merchants' association had been in communication with several cities on the mainland for some time past, and that a special committee was at work on the subject of legislation. They had drafted a law which they thought would have the desired effect and which they intended placing before the legislature. Finally it was decided that the legislative committee should work in with the merchants' association on the matter.

The Kaimuki and Kaahumanu improvement clubs brought up the matter of having a ten-minute service established on the car line through their districts, and the matter was left in the hands of the committee.

TO PUT BUSINESS OF COMPANIES ON FILE

WIDE POWERS GIVEN IN BILL TO SUPERVISORS OVER CORPORATIONS.

With no comment, and only the declaration by Representative Ed. Towse that he was introducing the bill by request and wanted it shown so on the records, H. B. No. 134 was introduced and referred to the printing committee yesterday after passing first reading by title.

Few if any of the representatives realized what the bill meant or what would happen if it passed, but there is likely to be some fireworks before it is sent to the Governor.

The bill authorizes the boards of supervisors or legislative bodies in the various counties to secure information from public service and utility corporations, partnerships, companies or firms, as to the details of their businesses.

The legislative bodies of cities or counties, are authorized to fix rates of compensation charged by public service corporations operating under any kind of a franchise and engaged in any kind of public service, including transportation, or the furnishing of light, water, heat or power. Another clause brings telephone companies into the category.

The corporations are to be required to file annually a detailed statement of their business for the preceding year, gross cash receipts, amount of money expended for property purchase, improvement or maintenance, plant or equipment. It is provided that there shall be no discrimination between patrons, and a clause provides for complaints.

Any violation of the franchise terms or orders of the boards of supervisors is to be followed by forfeiture of the franchise, this being emphatically provided for, and the supervisors are to be spurred on to their duty by a provision that any supervisorial board which fails or refuses to carry out the terms of the bill may be removed from office on the suit of any interested person.

SICK IN JANUARY; IS SICKER NOW

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Ballinger has resigned on the ground of illness. The resignation is dated January 19 and has been accepted by the President in a letter expressing confidence and assuring Ballinger's detractors, Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, will succeed him.

In 1910 the Casuar Company carried across the Atlantic 26,148 first-class passengers, 29,511 second and 129,076 third, the respective increases over the previous year being 2246, 800 and 13,056. The first-class passengers constitute a record for the company.

OLDS MUST PAY HEAVY PENALTY

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON GIRL COSTS HIM FIVE YEARS IN JAIL.

Five years at hard labor is the penalty which Edward Olds will pay for the "Saturday night racket," as his attorney called it yesterday before Judge Cooper, that sentence being imposed on him for a criminal assault on a girl under age about three months ago.

Yesterday saw the end of a two days' trial of Olds, together with James Evans and Isaac Aho. The jury, after being out several hours, reported a mistrial as concerned Evans and Aho, but found Olds guilty.

Despite a plea for leniency, on the ground that he was "only a boy and not a regular criminal," made by Attorney Andrade, Judge Cooper handed down one of the warmest "roasts" if such an unjudicial term is permitted, that has ever been given in that courtroom.

The case against the three boys—one of whom, however, James Evans, a negro, has reached man's estate—shocked the entire community some time ago, when it was reported that they had assaulted three girls, after carrying them, gagged, from the sidewalk back of the Art Theater to the half-built auditorium.

They were tried separately on a more serious charge and acquitted, or rather Evans was, and the cases against the others not pressed, as they were the same in effect. They were then re-arrested and charged with a minor charge, carrying a maximum penalty of five years. It was the maximum which Olds received yesterday.

"I have found it difficult," said Judge Cooper, "to sit through these two trials and suppress my personal feelings as a judge should, but I believe I have done so. The testimony of the witness [referring to the assaulted girl] is apparently correct, although she made several misstatements. I do not want it thought that in imposing sentence I am dealing out vengeance on this defendant because he is the only one convicted. I do not think there are any extenuating circumstances in this case."

"I consider it unfortunate that he was acquitted under the previous charge. The laws of the land are particularly aimed to protect young females from just such terrible experiences as this. I think the maximum penalty is none too much. I sentence the defendant to five years in prison at hard labor."

Andrade gave notice of a motion for a new trial, after taking exception to the verdict.

He also asked the court whether he would continue to try the other two men after making the statement that he had, and while Judge Cooper maintained that he was not disqualified by hearing the case, he afterwards admitted that his feelings, as expressed in his statement, might influence him in imposing sentence and assigned the case to the second or third judge.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM THE CHOLERA

Two more deaths and one more suspected case developed yesterday in the cholera situation, but as all three were among the contacts in quarantine, the real situation is not changed a particle and the board of health's assurance that the "end is near" is strengthened.

Mary Hoalapa Keala, the grandmother of the Perry girls, and Evelyn Maikai, a sister, are dead. The first named was about sixty-five years of age and the second was eighteen years. They were both contacts with the Maunaloa cases, the two little babies who died last week, as is the suspected case now being watched.

Up to the present time there have been twenty-two cases and nineteen deaths.

MAKEKAU KILLS THE VACCINATION BILL

The pet vaccination bill of the house of representatives is dead. Makekau, the statesman of Hawaii county has done the deed. The bill was reported favorably by the committee in the senate yesterday with a few minor amendments relating to "scarifiers." The only scarifier thing in the senate, however, was Makekau.

Makekau discussed at length the fear and trembling that would seize the native Hawaiians when they learned of this bill, which he declared was only for the purpose of making it cheaper for the doctors.

If Makekau had been a Chaney Dewey he might have seized upon the fact that the printer made a mistake in the bill and called the scarifiers scarifiers, and made a pun out of it but Makekau has not yet graduated into that class.

But he was just the same, a clean split along race lines killing off the measure. Every Hawaiian in the senate, with the exception of Kalama, who was not present, voted the bill on the table, and the white vote could not save it.

Plans have been prepared for a new \$2000 dining room at the Bethel Hotel Works.

SCRAP ON OVER BANKING BILL

FOUR TRUST COMPANIES TAKE A COMBINED WHACK AT THE MEASURE.

Financial personalities were rife in the senate chamber yesterday afternoon when the ways and means committee of the upper chamber held a public hearing on the Brown Banking Bill which seeks to extend the business of banking companies to some of the points now monopolized by the trust companies.

The trust companies were there in force to meet and beat the bill if possible. Senator Cecil Brown, father of the bill, and E. Tenney Peck, championed the cause of the measure against the onslaughts of representatives of all the trust companies of the city.

Others present included W. A. Kinney and J. R. Galt, representing the Hawaiian Trust Company; ex-Governor George R. Carter, who, though an officer of the Hawaiian Trust, stated that he was there as an individual; R. H. Trent, of the Trent Trust Company, R. W. Shingle and W. R. Castle, representing the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, and Robert R. Reidford, manager of the Bishop Trust Company.

Brown made the first speech of the afternoon in advocacy of his measure and was answered by W. A. Kinney who compared the proposed law with the existing law and other laws in other States, principally the banking act of California.

He referred to what he termed the loose construction of the new bill and stated that he did not believe the bill provided enough safeguards for the public. He mentioned a recent incident where he said the control of \$250,000 had been taken away from Hawaiian corporations and placed in the hands of a Massachusetts trust company.

The discussion narrowed down at once without heating around the bush to the point that the trust companies didn't want the banks' business extended and the banks were jealous of their near relations, the trust companies. The point was so evident, or at least appeared so, that both parties hastened to arise simultaneously and deny it.

Kinney stated that he was not there antagonizing that sort of legislation but he spoke only for a firmer and more strict banking law. Attention was also called to the laxity of banking examination and the examination of trust companies. Senator Fairchild, chairman of the committee, stated that he had been furnished with a list of the last examinations by Treasurer Conkling and there seemed to be some legislation in the air concerning this point also.

Carter arose and asked Brown as quickly as he could whether the First American Savings Bank, of which Senator Brown is an officer, would have any objection to the Hawaiian Trust Company doing a banking business.

"Certainly not," answered Brown emphatically.

Tenney Peck then took the floor and jumped on the "trust" force with both feet. He stated that Kinney's remarks regarding the loose construction of the bill applied with equal force to the trust company law.

"Look here," he said, bringing out a copy of the session laws which he had been fingering impatiently for half an hour. "This law says that the trust companies shall not do a general banking business and then goes ahead and gives them specific rights to do business confined everywhere else to banks only."

"They can receive deposits and pay out deposits on check, they can buy real estate and personal property and hold it for speculation and sell it whenever they want out of the trust company funds, they can buy stocks and bonds and sell with the market up or down just as they want, they can purchase and sell bills of exchange."

"Oh, no!" came a general chorus of denial from the trust corner.

"Eh?" exclaimed the speaker, getting ready for more hot action. "I bought a bill of exchange myself from a trust company last week."

There was a unanimous chorus of somewhat sheepish smiles in the trust company corner.

"I guess I made a mistake when I became a part of that transaction," said Mr. Peck with a long face. "However," he added, with increased vigor, "gentlemen, this is not a grand jury."

"Well, we want all of the evidence we can get," suggested a member of the committee, but Tenney Peck went on with the list of the naughty things that trust companies could do that banks ought to have a monopoly on.

Shingle then retailed the history of the trust company law.

"Mr. Galt there was the father and I was the mother of this bill," he stated, with the genial smile that he arranged for campaign purposes and which never came off. "In 1905. It passed the senate committee with an amendment in the second paragraph which related to a feature of the business."

He explained further that it passed the senate with another amendment and also passed the house. Much to their surprise, however, when they received a copy of the final bill signed by Governor Carter, that second paragraph had been dropped and the third read in the place of the second, "a mistake of the stenographer," he called it.

Tenney Peck alighted around frequently, driving in the pike of the trust companies' forces wherever he could find them and was a host in himself. The meeting adjourned shortly after he had made another attack on the point that the "father and mother of the bill" had stolen some banking thunder.

ESCAPES TRIAL ON THE MAJOR CHARGE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

After many months of weary legal process, technicalities won out in the trial of Edward E. Lane yesterday before Judge Cooper in the criminal department of the circuit court. The court rendered a decision sustaining the demurrer interposed against the indictment by Douthitt & Coko, Lane's attorneys, and the defendant was discharged. He was taken back to the county jail where he is serving a year on the vagrancy charge which the city attorney first placed against him and which has prevented further prosecution on a charge that might have resulted with one imposing a ten times greater penalty.

A plea in abatement was first entered, which took up a week of the court's time, ending with a grand turmoil of charges of grand juryman violating their oaths, near-impeachment proceedings against City Attorney Cathcart, vindication for the former and humble pie for the latter.

After Judge Cooper ruled that the grand jury had jurisdiction in the case at the time it had returned the indictment and had no prejudice against the defendant, the demurrer, which has just been sustained, was interposed.

The decision yesterday probably ends for once and all the attempts of the police department and the "fighting grand jury" to see what they believed was justice done against the desires of the city attorney.

QUICK RESULTS.

An ordinary attack of diarrhoea may be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Only in the most severe cases is a second or third dose required. Try it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JOHN HUGHES ON DIRECT PRIMARY

Editor Advertiser:—I read with a great deal of pleasure your editorial in this morning's Advertiser on the direct primary. To me your arguments in favor of it are as sound, logical and convincing as any of those of those who oppose it are temperate and mild. That a primary law is an almost imperative necessity, if we want clean politics and government by the people, is known to every man who takes an active, unselfish interest in political affairs.

The writer, either as a delegate or a candidate, has taken part in every Republican convention that has been held in this city since annexation, and hence is in a position to state that trickery and logrolling predominated in all of them. Seventy-five per cent of the delegates attending conventions are merely pawns on the political chess-board, and as for the average independent intelligent voter, he has no more to say as to who shall or who shall not be nominated than an African Hottentot. Under our present system he is deprived of his common rights by the glamour of power and subservience of political tools.

The adoption of primary laws all over these United States and their advocacy by the brightest, best and ablest of our public men, whilst their opponents, with few notable exceptions, are to be found only amongst those who derive place and power from the present political system, should be to all a convincing proof of their worth and utility.

The supporters of a primary law do not claim that it is a panacea for all the ills of the body politic, nor do they claim that it is perfect, any more than they do claim that it is a progressive measure, a vast improvement over our present boss caucus and convention system, and that it is in harmony with the times.

Under a primary law we will have real government by the people, and not by the few. We will have the substance, not the shadow. Under a primary law the boss and his minions retire to the political scrapheap, and the patriotic citizen, whose only aim is his country's welfare, comes to his own.

A primary law takes politics out of the slums and darkness, and places it in the sunlight.

Three times the Republican party incorporated in its platform a primary law, and three times the candidates of that party raised their right arms, and without hesitation, evasion or reservation, pledged themselves to support it, and yet again there seems a hesitancy amongst some members—a desire, perhaps, to postpone—which has a tendency to leave the impression that some, in their eagerness to serve the people, forgot to study the platform.

Archer's county bill, the direct primary and a bill placing the police force under civil service rules are measures that, according to my lights, deserve and should have the support of every man who stands for progress and clean politics.

Archer's bill, I believe, is not only founded on sound business principles, but, what is perhaps of equal if not greater importance, "under it the people rule." A majority of the voters elects the supervisors, and a majority of the supervisors transacts the people's business. If this is not real representative government, what is?

The contention that Archer's bill, without the initiative, referendum and recall, would complicate and make political conditions worse instead of better, is simply a surmise.

The initiative and referendum will come in due time, when there is a demand for them, which is not now. As to the recall, I question its utility now or in the future. With a good primary law, having complete knowledge of the character and capability of aspirants for office, it would seem almost impossible for unworthy men to be elected.

The recall would open the door for any man whose name is in the body politic as an issue before him to be recalled. JOHN HUGHES.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record March 1, 1911.
M. Branco to H. S. Richard. Rel.
John T. Baker to Annie Richard. D.
Jose R. Coelho Jr. and wife to W. G. Scott. M.
Emmeline K. Lyman et al. to Hana Warren. D.
Hana O. Warren et al. to T. K. Lala-ken. M.
Von Hamm-Young Co. Ltd. to J. C. Cohen. Rel.
George S. Wells to Parker E. Cummings et al. Rel.
William K. Neely to Territory of Hawaii. D.
Ravani and his to Honokaa Sugar Co. M.
Kiba (k) to Sarah White. M.
Frank E. Colby and wife to H. Waterhouse Tr. Co. Ltd. M.
Fidelma M. Lyons by Trs. to Mariano J. Borges. Rel.
Lillian K. Thompson to Emmeline M. Magoon. D.
J. Yamamoto to Olan Sugar Co. Ltd. C.M.
Robert M. Kanealii to Pokana (k). D.
Fanny Strach and his to Hiro-sachi Nakata. D.
Trent Trust Co. Ltd. to Kaimuki Land Co. Ltd. D.

Entered of Record March 2, 1911.
H. Waterhouse Tr. Co. Ltd., Tr., to Western & Hawaiian Investment Co. Ltd. A.M.
Kalanamoku and his to E. K. Nasa-asa. D.
Eiji Kase to S. C. Stillard. D.
Vincent E. Pangelinas to Union Loan & Savings of H. Ltd. M.
San Ant. Port Ben. Socy of H. Ltd. to Martin J. Condon. Rel.
Entered of Record, March 3, 1911.
Ocell Brown, Tr., to Margaret K. Kaakau. D.
Etha D. Duckworth and his to Muti Bld and Loan Socy of H. Ltd. D.
Oahu College by Trs. to James G. Dougherty. D.

Entered of Record March 4, 1911.
Hatada Matzuo to Hilo Mercantile Co. Ltd. C.M.
Manuel J. Bettencourt and wife to A. M. Cabrinha Tr. Co. D.
Maria A. Bettencourt and his to A. M. Cabrinha Tr. Co. D.
Francisco da Camara and wife to A. M. Cabrinha Tr. Co. D.
First Bank of Hilo Ltd. to Emma-line K. Lyman et al. Rel.
Joel A. M. Pacheco to Joao A. Freitas. C.M.
Keann Kolobe and his to John Fernandes. D.
J. R. Daggett et al. to James S. McCandless. D.
Arthur Alwolt to von Hamm-Young Co. Ltd. C.M.

Entered of Record March 5, 1911.
Arthur Alwolt to August S. Dreier. C.M.
Julia May to T. B. Walker et al. Trs. Rel.
G. L. Samson to A. H. Dondero. Par. Rel.
H. L. Dondero to Le Roy M. Edwards. D.
Emma M. Silva and his to Trent Trust Co. Ltd. M.
Leong Lee Shee to L. A. Kina. Rel.
L. A. Kina to Chong Ying Hop. B.S.
A. H. Dondero et al. by Tr. to Ernest Machado. D.
Agnes H. B. Judd by Atty. to Ernest Machado. Par. Rel.

Court of Land Registration.
Henry Champion Brown and wife to J. B. Atherton Est. Ltd. D.
Edith A. Healy Brown and his to J. B. Atherton Est. Ltd. D.

Algerine Ahead of Time.
According to advices received by the British consul, R. G. E. Forster, the British sloop-of-war Algerine will arrive here from Fanning on Sunday. The vessel will remain long enough to coal and taken on supplies and will then sail for Vancouver. The Algerine is a small vessel of only 950 tons and carries a few four-inch guns. She has been engaged in patrol duty in the northern seas, and lately has been on a cruise to British isles to southward.

Many a Honolulu Reader Will Feel Grateful for This Information.

When your back gives out; Becomes lame, weak or aching; When urinary troubles set in, Your kidneys are "in a bad way." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will cure you.

Here is good evidence to prove it. W. W. Goddard, Sr., 711 1/2 E. Marshall street, Richmond, Va., says: "I have tried all kinds of kidney medicines and have spent quite a sum of money for doctor's treatment, but I have received more benefit from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills than from all the other preparations put together. I was badly afflicted with kidney and bladder complaint. My back ached constantly and was so lame that I could hardly attend to my work at times. I could neither stoop nor lift the lightest object without having pains through my kidneys, and if I made a quick movement or a mis-step it was sure to cause a sharp stab. No position I assumed was comfortable, and I suffered greatly from backache and dizzy spells. The kidney secretions were unnatural and contained sediment. My feet and limbs swelled to almost twice their natural size, and it seemed as if needles were being stuck into them. At one time I was confined to my bed for three months, and it was while in that miserable condition that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were brought to my attention. A supply was procured and in a short time after I began taking them, I felt much better. I continued taking this remedy and was soon able to get back to work, being in better health than I had known for years. I have since kept Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on hand, and whenever I have had the opportunity, I have recommended them." (Statement given July 23, 1907).

A Lasting Effect.
On June 12, 1909, Mr. Goddard said: "I willingly corroborate every word of the testimonial I gave in 1907, in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This remedy gave me complete and permanent relief."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

WHY WOMEN SUFFER FROM NERVOUSNESS

One Result of a Form of Debility That May Be Remedied by a Course of the Tonic Treatment.

Many women suffer from nervousness, accompanied by loss of weight and pallor, showing that there is a loss of nutrition and that the blood is becoming deficient in quantity or quality. This is a condition that may be followed by serious consequences unless corrected. To cure it the failing nutrition must be arrested, the patient's weight and strength built up and the blood restored to its normal condition.

The one remedy that has cured this condition, strengthened the digestion, toned up the nerves and made the blood pure and rich is that described by Mrs. E. P. Taylor, of Oakland, Kans. She says:

"I am glad to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to weak and nervous women, because they build and tone up the whole system and give lasting benefit. Some years ago I had nervous debility and seemed to be on the verge of a collapse. I was all broken down. My heart beat so fast at times that it would frighten me. I had smothering sensations and felt as though I was going to faint. These spells came on me frequently. My stomach was affected. I did not enjoy my meals but had to force the food down. I often had severe nervous headaches which made me dizzy. I was greatly reduced in weight."

"The doctor pronounced my trouble weakness and nervous debility. He would help me for a while and I would think I was getting better but as soon as I quit taking his medicine I would become as bad as ever. I had been sick for over two years before I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few boxes proved to me that the pills were helping me and I used them until entirely cured. I occasionally take the pills now as a tonic and always find immediate relief."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

If you are interested write today for a copy of the new edition of our book on "Nervous Disorders" and our pamphlet "Talks to Women."